Henry R. Winthrop, being directors in bath companies

The contained much more per share. The salaries paid during the last five years to the principal officers of the society are declared excessive, and it is declared that many of the above named officers and directors and to others were given large and unwarranted sums as expenses without sufficient voucher, etc.

Salaries and Pensions.

Salaries and Pensions.

Salaries and Pensions.
The defendants are alleged to have configure and the Equitable and the Equitable and the societies and corporations, in which e Equitable was a large stockhold-added and the societies and and t to pay large sums of money to them-

and fees.

Alteration is made of the payment of "illegal and excessive pensions" and "excessive, improper and unwarranted sums to various attorneys and counsellors at

Of the transactions of James W. Alex-ander and Thomas D. Jordan with the Mercantile Trust Company, the complaint

says;
'If detendant society became obligated to the Mercantile Trust Company to pay \$685,000, and obligation was incurred for improper and illegal purposes." Attack On Depew.

Attack On Depew.

"The defendants improperly, improvidently and wastefully," it is added, "procured and permitted the defendant society to loan \$25,000 to the Depew Improvement Company, the property securing said loan being later bid in at forectosure sale for about \$5,000."

The complaint says Senator Depew and others agreed with the Equitable to save that society from loss if it would refrain from recording the deed for the property and from enforcing a deficiency judgment, but that the defendants have neglected

but that the defendants have neglected and refused to pay the losses; that the defendants permitted unnecessary and unwarranted deposits with the Nettenul Bank of Commerce, New York; Mercan-tile Trust Company, New York; and at least twenty-one other banks and trust twenty-one other banks and trust sames with which one or more Equitofficers were stockholders, directors, at imadequate interest and deceivable policy of the transms. The complaint also closs the transms of the Equitable Trust Company s at \$500 per share, the actual value \$832.33, to show allotments made by defendants to their own profit. It withholding of part of the net surfrom the present policyholders is sked.

YELLOW SCOURGE.

had been pronounced yellow fever. Every precaution is taken to prevent a spread

Let Fruit Trade Go.

Let Fruit Trade Go.

It is said that when the present sickness passes New Orleans will not seek to regain the fruit trade, which now has been diverted to Mobile, unless the fruit companies are willing to submit to regulations which will make impossible the introduction of fever. "Viewed from the most optimistic side, the present scourge will ultimately cost many times the value of one season's fruit business.

Moreover, it is probable that public sentiment in Alabaran and Mississippi will require the authorities to take such precautions as to the fruit steamers that the fruit companies will eventually find themselves forced to submit to equally strict regulations in all Southern ports.

The fact that the regulations at New Orleans have not been sufficiently severe shown by the fact that among the cases now under treatment is that of the engl-

S shown by the fact that among the cases now under treatment is that of the engineer of the steamer Origen, who was ill of yelow fever when thes hip landed last week. He had contracted yellow fever in Central America, but the disease did not fully develop until after he had been removed to his home.

The present sickness may retard the elaborate plans of the Crescent City Jockey Club for the reconstruction of its track, the building of a modern grandstand and other buildings, though it is not anticipated that the fever will cause any postponment of the winter racing season.

mension.

The health officers have decided to possible the small cards on thouses where fever exist instead of pishing a fling signal. The carbear the information, "This house h

Quarantines Still Rigid.

onableness in the country with relenced to-day by a dispatch saying ort Gibson, Mississippi, would ex-all freight from New Orleans, towns have taken similar action the quarantine infection will spread, and that there will be continued contraction of territory in which New Orleans may deliver goods. deliver goods.

deliver goods.

The declaration of quarantine by Louisiana against New Orleans has opened nearly the whole State to the commerce of Texas, and other States, allowing outsiders to invade territory heretofore controlled by New Orleans merchants.

The Era Club, composed of representative women, to-day tendered the services of its members to the city to proselyte among those persons who refuse to believe in the mosquito theory and who oppose the oiling of the elsterns and the cleaning of their premises.

A mosquito ordinance will probably be passed by the city council to-morrow. It will require landlords to screen elsterns with a fine or imprisonment as the penalty for refusal. Few houses in New, Orleans are without elsterns, and 45,000 elsterns will have to be screened.

Alabama More Severe.

Alabama More Severe.

Alabama More Severe.

Mississhpi has again announced that the will accept detention camp certificates by the murine hosnital service.

On the other hand, Alabama has taken a new tangent. The following dispatch shows even more atringent restrictions than ever before attempted:

"At Alabama, health authorities decide to allow persons coming beyond New Treams that are not infected, who will reamferred from train in New Orleans under marine hospital inspection and proficions in \$24 off at points of derlinated in Alabama. They are very riada Alf their quarantine in this city (Birningham)."

STATE TROOPS TO

Our :: Great :: Manhattan



SHIRT SALE **BEGINS TODAY**

Hundreds of dozens of the celebrated Manhattan Negligee Shirts are on sale beginning to-day at the following reductions:

Remember, the patterns are exclusive with us—cannot be had elsewhere.

All \$1.50 Manhattan Negligee \$1.15

All \$2.50 and \$2.00 Manhat= \$1.45

The wind will be in your favor if you blow in before the rush.

O. H. BERRY & CO.

their request has always been denied. Having no funds with which to enforce the quarantine, the board of health has

the quarantine effective. Government to the Mississippi Valley Log Rolling Association of the Woodmen of the world, which was to have been held here August 13th and 14th, ha sheen called off, Delegates were ted from several States, sor spected from several states, and a hich are in the infected district, and a hich are the Little Rock board which are in the infected district, and ac-the suggestion of the Little Rock board of health, the meeting was abandoned. The cities of Pine Bluff, Helena, Texarkana and Arkansus City and the county of Chicot quarantined against the infected districts before the State

DISCOVER CASE OF FEVER IN SANTIAGO

Sailor From Steamer From Colon Develops Quite Positive

(By Associated Press.)
SANTIAGO, CUBA, July 31.—Five of the crew of the steamer Athenian, from Colon, were brought ashore yesterday and placed in the inspection field. One of the sallors has since developed quite positive symptoms of yellow fever.

STORY OF SHOOTING OF ITALIANS DENIED

Said That Two Were Killed and Three Seriously Wounded at

(By Associated Press.)

BIRGINGHAM, ALA., July 31.—A special to the Age-Herald from Meridian, Miss., says:

Five Italians were shot down by the guards of the detention station near Lumberton this morning, two being killed and three seriously wounded. Dr. Donald, State health officer at Hattlesburg, gave out the first intimation of the occurrence over the long distance telephone shortly before noon, and later the details were obtained from other sources.

A case of yellow fever was developed a few, days ago among Italian refugees from New Orleans in the suburbs of the town and the leaves.

from New Orleans in the suburbs of the town, and the house in which the patients lay ill was isolated. The State health authorities took care of the case while those who had come in contact with the sick man were detained under while those who mid come in condition with the sick man were detained under guard at a camp provided for the purpose. Five of these early this morning made an attempt to escape. The guards repeatedly called upon them to halt, but no attention was paid to them. The pursuing guards fired a volley at the rugitives, all of them falling in their tracks. From the best obtainable information two of the Italians were instantly killed by the volley, and the other three more or less seriously wounded.

Lumberton is a town on the New Orleans and Northern Railroad, about eighty miles northacst of New Orleans and contains the only case of fever thu?

(By Associated Press.) (By Associated Press.)
MEMPHIB, TENN., July 31,—A special to the Commercial Appeal from Lumberton, Miss., says:
Dr. Charles Baron, in charge of the detention camp, pronounces as false the story telegraphed from here to-day that several Italians were shot in an attempt to escape quarantine restrictions. There was no serious conflict between the mard and the Italians.

BLANCHARD REPLIES TO GOV. VARDAMAN

Controversy Between Southern Governors is Daily Waxing Warmer.

(By Associated Press.) NEW ORLEANS, July 31.—The contro-

STATE TROOPS TO
GUARD ARKANSAS

Board of Health Has No Funds
With Which to Enforce
Quarantine.

By Associated Press.)
LITTLE ROCK, July 31.—At a meeting of the Arkansas State board of health has upon here to-day, a quarantine against districts where yellow fover prevails, was guellered. The board of health has upon several occasions, asked the State Legis lature fo ran appropriation to be used in

health authorities of the State, lie would respond that if they were not guilty of incompetency and inegicet, they were undoubtedly guilty of something else. And so on, ad infinitum. The issue was made clear and plain. Either the Governor of Alleskeping must preduce proofs of his Mississippi must produce proofs of his charges or the public will convict him of unseemly and extravagant use of invec tive and of a fairly amazing disregard of the good name of honorable and high-minded Louislana public officials."

CASE AT LUMBERTON.

Patient is Italian and is Said to Be Doing Well.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, July 81.—The Picayune's
Amphoton, Miss., correspondent says:
Doctors Wasden and Donald declared Doctors Wasden and Donald declared a case of yellow fover here last Friday evening. The patient, who is an Italian, is doing well and will soon be up. There are no other cases, not even a suspicious one. Fortunately, the infected house is naturally isolated, and only five others were with the sick man or in any way exposed. On Friday hight Dr. Lebaron, of the Marine Hospital Service, arrived. is furnishing several of the Dr. Lebaron states that he aprehends no spread of the disease. Last night some of the Italians under hard proved refractory and had to be abjected to a little rough treatment by ne guards, but no serious injury was sustained and they seem very docile. The citizens are not excited and none are running away. However, all are co-operating with the authorities, especially Mayor Camp and the town authorities, and are taking necessary precautions, along sanitary lines. The citizens are very grateful, for the manner in which the State and Marine Hospital Service have handled the situation here, and feel that their efforts will be effective in stamping out, the disease.

VIRGINIA CITIES ACT.

Taking Steps to Prevent Entrance of Yellow Fever.

of Yellow Rever.

(By Associated Press.)

NORFOLK, VA., July 31.—At the call of the Norfolk Health Board to-night the health commissioners of Norfolk Portsmouth, Berkley and Norfolk county will act in concert to protect this section from yellow fever. The number of steamships from infected ports putting in here for bunker coal is one of the reasons for the action. Crude petroleum will be used in all cisterns and mosquito breeding places, with screens and other precautions. Additional sanitary inspectors will be at once sworn hi and a rigid inspection of the city instituted.

FEVER ON PROTEUS.

Four Children Transferred to Hoffman's Island for Inspection (By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, July 31.—Symptoms of

NEW YORK, July 31.—Symptoms of fever were discovered to-day on the steamer Protous, direct from New Orleans. A test caused four children to be transferred to Hoffman's Island for inspection for the cause of fever, which had just appeared. Three adults accompanied them to the detention hospital. The Protous then proceeded to her dock.

ESTABLISH STATIONS FOR SUPPLY OF FOOD

(By Associated Press.)
PANAMA, July 31.—Governor Magoon has informed the goernment of Panamu that the ganal commission has decided to establish commisariat stations for the supply of food etc., for canal laborers along the zone, excluding Panama and Colon. Coion.

Pannana undoubtedly will not be pleased
with the measure, which must reduce import duties, the principal income of the
combile.

STARR TELLS STORY OF UNDERSTANDING

(By Associated Press)

PORTLAND, ORE., July 31.—In the retrial of Congressman Williamson, Dr. Van Gesener and former United States Commissioner Biggs, charged with conspiring to defrand the Federal Government of public lands in Oregon, Williamson's nephew, Ernest Starr, testified that there had ben an understanding between Gessner and hinself that Gessner should pay 550 for Starr's claim when he secured the patent from the government. Dr. Gessner denied Starr's testimony, and Prosecutor Honey began his arguments for the government.

NERVOUS WOMEN

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Quiets the nerves, relieves nausea and lek headache and induces refreshing

He was in favor of botter school sys

tem, which includes high schools in the country, and State help for schools of that class in the cities; that he thought

country, and State help for schools of that class in the cities; that he thought the finances of the State would permit better paid and better prepared teachers, without any increase of taxation; that he had introduced in the last legislature a bill for the establishment of a high school in every county school district in the county and for aiding existing high schools in the cities and establishing others as the needs of these schools were to have a normal department for the training of teachers; that there were every 700,0000 children in the State within the school age, that there were 9,000 teachers that the teaching life of these teachers was only six years, thus requiring 1,600 each year to keep up the supply; that our present straining facilities would only equip about, 800 teachers and we needed the facilities for 900 more to keep our schools supplied with trained teachers; that this high school bill passed the House, but reachest the Senate intein the session when only 19 Senators were present, eighteen voted for and one against the bill, which, wis lost because it did not receive the contest the senate intein the session when only 18 Senators were present, eighteen voted for and one against the bill, which, wis lost because it did not receive the contest the single book list for our public schools because in his judgment it would give our children better books and cost about 33 per centless than under the multiple list system.

State Aid to Roads.

Judge Mann sailt he favored the estab-

State Aid to Roads. Judge Mann sald he favored the estab lishment of a State department of road under the control of competent and scien tific men, the working of convicts on th roads free of expense to the countries that when a county had organized its system for working convicts it could work the research to the countries. system for working convicts it could work the prisoners in its jail without any additional expense; that the convicts had violated the laws of the State and ought to work for the benefit of every one of its citizens; that working convicts on public roads was no experiment, as the system had proved satisfactory in North Carolina and in Bedford county, Va.; that he had been assured by leading citizens in Bedford that convist labor was of the best; that they would become accustomed to their work and were absoaccustomed to their work and were abso lutely under control. He was opposed to the convicts working for the Davis Shoe

penses to \$15,000; that the increased revenue from increased value of real esinte, would amount for 1906 to something like 1900,000, and that from this new revenue, if elected Governor, which it seemed to him was now almost certain, he would recommend the appropriation by the Legislature of \$500,000 to our public schools, in addition to the amount now received for taxes, with discretion, as under Senator Thomas's bill, to the trustees to expend on the schools at their discretion. And the remain for the amount above mentioned he would recomment be appropriated to the substantial and permanent improvement of our roads. enue from increased value of real estate ment be appropriated to the substantial and permanent improvement of our roads.

Judge Mann said he voted for the Jim Crow law, and as the separation of the races on electric ears had been successfully tried in Hichmond and Petersburg, he was in favor of making the present law authorizing, but not requiring, such separation compulsory in all cases.

Liberal Pengings Liberal Pensions.

Liberal Pensions.

He favored the most liberal provisions for the old Confederate soldiers, and would recommend such appropriation ahead of every other expenditure, to the end that these brave men might be cared for in their old age and made to feel that the provisions made for them was only a feeble expression of the gratitude and love which Virginia cherished for her gallant defenders.

He said he favored the State Corporation Commission, and if elected would appoint men free from corporate or other milluences, who would see to it that while the expertations were fairly dealt with, the rights of the people should be protected and enforced.

Judge Mann said he had made no pledges or promises; that he had been asked to

He said he favored the State Corporation commission, and if elected would appoint men free from corporate or other influences, who would see to it that while the corporations were fairly dealt with the rights of the people should be pretected and enforced.

Judge Mann said he had made no pledges or promises; that he had been asked to make one by the friends who supported him; that while he was a Democrat and intended to remain one, he did not be intended to remain one, he did not be no obligations except to the people, whose rights and interests he would be under no obligations except to the people, whose rights and interests he would endeaver faithfully to serve. If elected Governor, he would not be a candidate for any other office, and his sole ambition would be to so administer the government as to put Virginia in the front rank of conservative progress, keep our young men at home, and thus receive the plaudits of his people.

Judge Mann said he had been conservative progress, keep our young men at home, and the received for conservative progress, keep our young men at home, and thus receive the plaudits of his people.

ative in pressing the passage of the Manu-bill; that he introduced it early in Do-cember, 1902, and walted for public sens-timent to manifest itself, because he dis-not think he could or ought to press it unless there was a strong public senti-ment behind it; that this sentiment com-menced to manifest itself late in Febru-ary, 1903; that a petition was presented from overy county in Virginia asking for its passage; that these petitions contained the names of from 39,000 to 40,000 votors; that the bill was endorsed by the Metho-dist Conference, consisting of about 130,000 or 140,000 members; by the Baptist General Association, of about the same number, or perhaps more members, and by the Christian Church, consisting of 80,000 or 40,000 members, and while the other denominations did not officially en-80,000 or 40,000 members, and while the other denominations did not officially endorse the measure, the individual members did, so there was behind this bill the strongest public sentiment which had ever gathered behind any measure since the foundation of the government; that only twenty-five out of 140 members of the Legislature voted against the bill; that it was approved by a Democratic Governor and expressed the policy of the Democratic party of Virginia as to the regulation of the whiskey traffic in the rural districts of Virginia. The Mann Bill.

The Mann Bill.

He said the Mann bill simply amended the old law as follows:

1. That the saloon keeper would personally attend to his business.

2. That it must be at a place where police protection was afforded.

3. That a majority of the qualified voters of the district must favor it.

4. That it must not be against a sound public policy or hurtful to morals and majerial interests of the community in which it is located.

He said it only applied to country districts; that it had closed 05 cross-roads barrooms, added since it went into effect more than \$300,000 to the revenue of the Slate; had in many instances emptied the jails, reduced criminal expenses in the counties in which it operated, had made it safe for ladies to go about the country without escorts, had gladdened many a home and since it went into effect there had not been a single assault on a white woman by a colored man in Virginia so far as he knew.

Judge Mann sald he was not a prohibitionist, but a Democrat; that he had been made the standard-bearer of temparance reform in the country; that he had carried the banner by the help of

perance reform in the country; had carried the banner by the help of the people to victory, and that morally and according to the principles of fair play he was entitled to the support of those who have put him forward; that if the people who signed the petition asking for the passage of his bill and the great denominations which endorsed the bill would yote as they prayed he would be elected by a large majority. And in conclusion he promised the people, God helping, to give them the best administration of which he was capable. Judge Mann alluded playfully to the position of his competitors on the Ilquor question, but was courteous throughout.

WILLARD WAS GIVEN A WARM WELCOME

Makes Fine Impression Upon Good Audience At Bedford City.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

BEDFORD CITY, VA., July 31.—Lieutenant-Governor Joseph E. Willard addressed an unusually good audience at the courthouse to-night. Mr. H. C. Lowry introduced the speaker as a sincere man, thoroughly up-to-date and worthy of all confidence, whose airn would be to inaugurate modern business methods in the government of Virginia.

Although he had spoken at noon at Chamblissburg Mr. Willard spoke earnestly and with convincing enthusiasm. Regretting the necessity for egotistical campaigning Mr. Willard, however, desired all men to scrutinize his public record and note the things he stood for. He disclaimed that the State of Virginia bwed him its governorship as a reward for loyalty. He had done his duty and would do it to the end. He desired to answer certain charges and insinuations. It was claimed he opposed the Jim Crow Car law. He was heartly in favor of the law, but he offered an amendment to apply only to certain struggling roads in his county, and for this he would make no apology. In answer to certain insinuations, he declared he would dispense such hospitality from swer to certan insinuations, he declared he would dispense such hospitality from the executive mansion as was the universal custom, and he emphatically denied he had ever violated the Barksdale Elec-tion law, or that if elected he would in any wise be influenced by personal in-

terest in appointing the corporation com-Eulogizing the spirit of frankness and was a legislative not a gubernatorial issue. However, he would state his views clearly. He did not favor its repeal. He approved the bill if it was construed to regulate and control the sale of intoxi-

approved the bill it was construed to regulate and courrol the saie of intoxicants, but not if it was construed to mean prohibition. He did not approve the ruling of Judge Watson, who declared he would withold license if any single voter of the district opposed it. He would faver an amendment, allowing appeal to the Court of Appeals to secure uniform construction, and this Judge Mann approved.

Mr. Williard then set forth his position in regard to education, good road; and all the leading questions. He was for progress in life. He would encourage immigration and would endeaver to bring about that wealth and material prosperity without which Virginia could not have to hold its own in the great convents.

States.
The speaker made a good impression and was liberally applauded.

GOVERNOR MONTAGUE.

Speaks to Large Open-Air Meeting at Cape Charles.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) CAPE CHARLES, VA., July 31.—Gov-

(Special to The Times-Disputch.)
CAPE CHARLES, VA., July 31.—Governor Montague spoke to an audience of nearly 1,000 representative citizens, including many ladies, on the beach here to-night, and despite a high wind and the blinding sand, was given the closest attention for over an hour.

The Governor arrived on the Shore last night, and this morning drove to Bird's Nest, where he spoke at 4 o'clock this afternoon. He was introduced here by Mr. John T. Daniel, editor of the Northampton Times, who referred to the Governor as the next senator from Virginia. He said he had been called upon in an emergency, in the absence of the gentieman who had been selected to mak the introductory remarks, and related a pleasing little incident, illustrating the position in which he was placed.

The Governor went into the merits of his candidacy at once, describing his fight for the primary and calling upon his hearers to support the man who had given them the ballot instead of the man who had tried to keep it from them.

Martin and Sentiment,

He said the junior senator admitted in the recent joint debate at King Govern

honor without clothing than to have clothing without honor.

He challenged anybody to show where, when and how the junior senator had ever made a speech for or against any measure of public interest save the appropriation of three million dollars to the railroads to build a union depot in the city of Wasjlington, or where he had ever secured an appropriation for anything in the Pirst Conferessional District. He said he had challenged Senator Martin to prove this at'l five piaces—at Spotsylvania, at King Géorge, at King and Queen, at Northumberland and again at Cape Charles.

The Governor characterized the election of Senator Martin as a "midnight" caucus and a "dark curtain process," wherein a man known to nobody defeated a man precious to everybody.

His reference to the gallant Pitzhugh Lee was warmly applauded. He paid a handsome tribute to the departed patriot, selder, statesman and diplomat.

At one point in the Governor's speech, the N. Y., P. and N. steamer Pennsylvania, which was coming in threw her scarchlight on the speaker, but His Excellency, looking squarely at the blinding beam, jocularly remarked that he was

searonight on the speaker, but His Ex-cellency, looking squarely at the blinding beam, jocularly remarked that he was not the least bit afraid of searchlights, and wanted all the light possible turned on. This brought forth another burst of

The governor also referred to the paper in the county which had attacked him, but said he had outgrown the "resenting

Wouldn't Kick a Mule.

Wouldn't Kick a Muile.

He related an incident in which it was said somebody asked "Socrates if he would strike back when attacked, and the phacsopher repiled that it depended nitrely upon the man, and that ac were kicked by a mule, he wouldn't thin to ficking the mule back."

The Governor denied the charge that he had been instrumental in the recent attempted consolidation of a orthampton and Accomac into one school astrict, and all the time, and knew

he recovered, he introduced a resolution at the next meeting of the board a hamsburg brass band, month after, rescinding its former action, and placing Northampton back where she was at first in a separate school dis-

she was at first in a separate school district all to herself.

The Governor asked the influence of the ladies as well as the man in his battle for the people, but did not wish to be understood as favoring woman sufrage, no thecause he did not consider them good enough to vote, but because them good enough to vote, but because they were too good to vote. He knew they had lots of influence, however, and asked them to exercise it in behalf of the candidate of the people.

In closing, Governor Montague made an impassioned appeal to the voters, and this peroration was extremely beautiful. After the speaking a reception was held on the beach, and many crowded around the Governor to shake his hand. Refreshments were served in abundance.

Governor to shake ms main. Certesinements were served in abundance.

The Governor was the guest of Mr, and Mrs. John T. Daniel while here. It is freely predicted that his visit and speeches to-day will gain many votes for him.

SENATOR MARTIN.

Is Given An Enthusiastic Reception at Williamsburg.

The Regal Piano carns 35 to 110 a day as an average for public places, hotels and cafes. Get our prices and terms. aimed at Thomas S, Martin, and referred to the remark at Newport News that "sentiment couldn't feed and clothe any-body," and said, he would rather have spent \$1,000 of the State's money in emboure without clothing than to have clothing the state of the state's money in emboure without clothing than to have clothing the state of the state of

Two million dollars guarantee the reliability of The Cable Company's line of planos.

Another Short Talk About

Baby Grand Pianos

There is hardly an owner of a piano who

has not hoped at some time or other to own a

baby grand piano. There is a strange attract-

iveness about the grand piano which no other

style of piano possesses-furthermore it com-

bines musical qualities that no style of upright can equal. The baby grand piano possesses all

of these important musical elements, with the

pecular attractiveness alluded to, and then, too,

occupies no more floor space than the regular

If you desire to own a Baby Grand,

See the Cable Line:

PIANOS.

Mason and Hamlin, Chicago Cottage Organs.

your old upright in exchange.

Mason and Hamlin, Conover,

AN INVESTMENT THAT WILL PAY BIG DIVIDENDS.

sized upright.

Wellington,

stituents, and he thought he had been of

patronage; that he had no patronage to disburse, while the Governor had appointments in every county and city in the State, and, gentlemen, said he, he has some appointees in Williamsburg, and I expect them to vote for the man who appointed them.

He quoted from one of Governor Montague's speeches, in which he said that I believe that the influences that put men in office will control them after they get in office. He must be a bad man indeed if he heeds not the wishes of him who put him there. The senator said that he did not subscribe to any such political philosophy or any such code of morals, but it was evident from what he had seen that the Governor's appointees were heeding his wishes.

Senator Martin said he had declined to disparage the Governor's record, notwithstanding great provocation. It was his purpose to conduct his campaign free from personallities or abuse. He asked his hearers to examine his private life and his public record, and if they found him unworthy of their support not to vote for him.

'The senator spoke for an hour and a half to the largest crowd gathered here during this campaign, and was frequently applituded. It was his first appearance before a Williamsburg audience, and his reception was exceedingly flattering. At

3 KILLED, 8 HURT IN GENERAL FIGHT

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
BLUEFIELD, W. VA., July 31.—A fatal riot occurred Sunday at Widemouth. The scene of the disturbanve was an Italian restaurant, where a number of Americans and Italians were drinking and taking lunch. A general right began, and pistols, knives, stones and other weapons were used. When the battle was over three persons were found to be dead, while eight others were scriously wounded in various ways. Several people from this place visited the scene, but none could give the names of the killed and wounded, as most of them were Italians, whose names could not be learned.

Paymaster Hurt.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NORFOLK, VA., July 31.-Praymaster
NORFOLK, VA., July 31.-Praymaster
Party Tiffany, U.S. N., stationed at the
havy-party here, in charge of auxiliary
the arternoon and sustained a very serious
fracture of the skull.
He was taken to the Sarah Leigh Memorial Hospital and later carried to the
Naval Hospital, where he will he operated
upon. upon.

He was appointed to the navy from Missouri in May, 1899, and had been stationed here since December, 1903.

SERIOUS DEFEAT FOR **GOVERNMENT TROOPS**

(By Associated Press.) TANGIER, MOROCCO, August 1.—The report is current here that the governmen troops have met a serious defeat near Ujada.

Limited English.

Young men in China who have some smatter-ing of English are opening what they ea. Anglo-Chinese schools in Shanghai and neigh-boring towns. One of these schools frankly advertises its limitations, "English taught as far as the letter G."